

CADRI
ANNUAL
REPORT



7

**Inter-agency
Country
Missions**

2

**Regional
Training
Workshops**

15

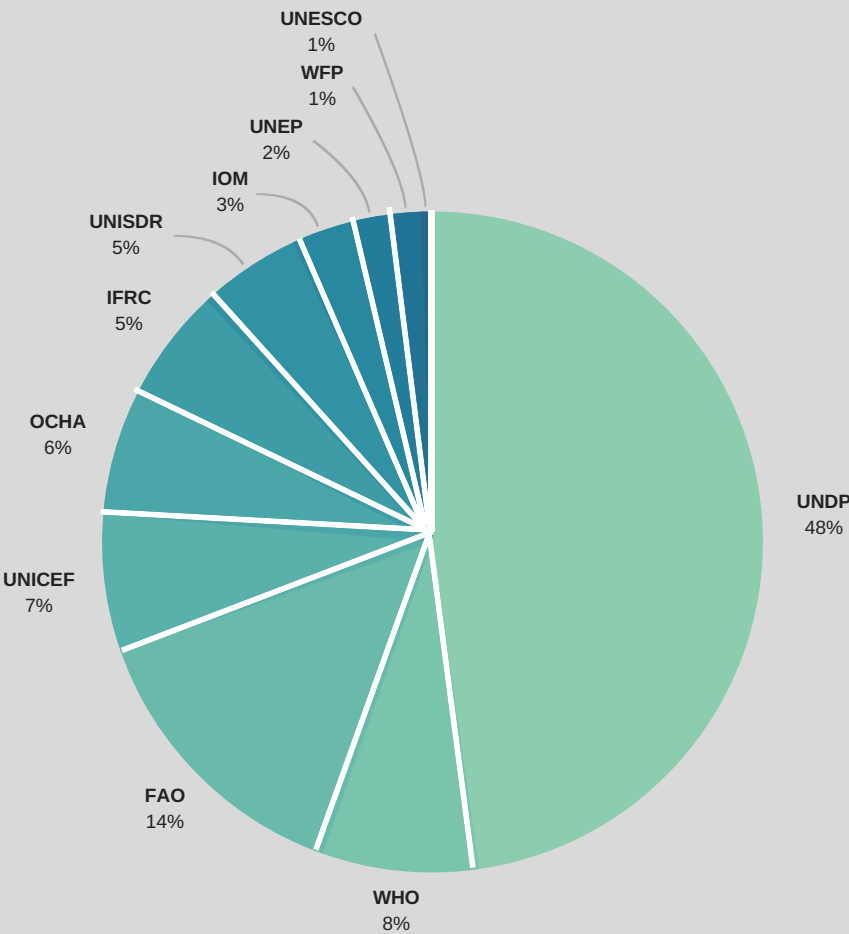
**Participating
Agencies**

354,080

Total Financial Expenditure



TOTAL CONTRIBUTION PER AGENCY



TRAINERS TRAINED



JORDAN

In Jordan, rapid urbanization, unsustainable water management practices and uncoordinated land use planning are the main drivers of disaster risk. Continuous influx of refugee populations to the cities put serious strain on social and physical infrastructure, further exacerbating the country's vulnerabilities to earthquake, flash floods and drought.

The CADRI assessment carried out in September 2017 highlighted the strength of the disaster response

system, as well as the leading role played by municipalities in reducing disaster risk, particularly in public works, water resource management, and hygiene and sanitation. The major impediment to DRR is the centralization of risk information which is not accessible to public and private sector stakeholders. Practical recommendations on establishing an open-data risk information system, clarification of mandates, and the protection of the most vulnerable groups against disaster risk will be discussed among government and other stakeholders in early 2018.

Good practices include the application of a seismic risk zoning system to the construction sector, or a compensation fund for farmers impacted by frost.



ZIMBABWE

The El Nino-induced drought – the worst in 35 years – has affected over 40% of the total Zimbabwean population. On March 2nd 2017, a national state of emergency has been declared in relation to flooding which affected the same vulnerable groups. At the request of the UN Resident Coordinator and of the Government of Zimbabwe, the CADRI Partnership and experts from the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) were mobilized to facilitate a multi-sectoral analysis of existing capacities, needs and gaps of the DRM system. Four districts of various risk profiles were visited and more than 100 institutions at the central and local levels were involved.

A critical recommendation was to ensure that the draft DRM Bill be passed, triggering measures to reinforce the institutional architecture for DRM. A medium to long term recommendation was to further explore establishing a single Government coordination entity placed within a suitable Government body that has adequate convening power. In the area of preparedness, it was recommended to establish fast track funding allocation procedures in line ministries and at sub-national level to fund timely response, to pre-position contingency stocks, and to consolidate disparate existing capacities that can be used in the event of a disaster.



Critical recommendations to strengthen Zimbabwe DRM system are establishing a single Government coordination entity and fast track funding allocation procedures to fund timely response or pre-positioning of contingency stocks



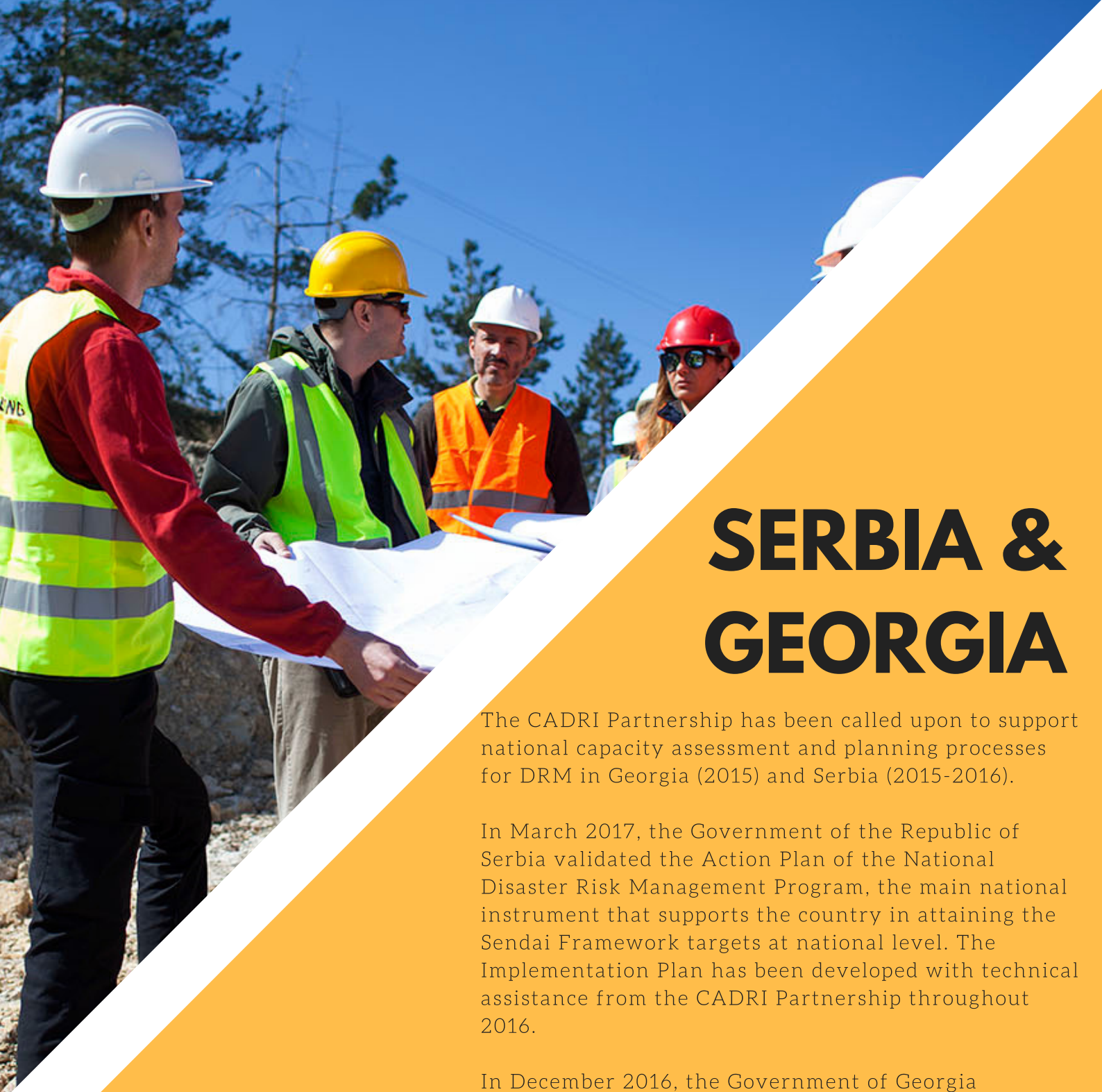
NAMIBIA

Although Namibia is an upper middle-income developing country with a solid economic and human capital, it is not immune to climate and disaster risk.

The Government developed a National Disaster Risk Management Framework and Action Plan (2017-2021), which draws upon the findings and recommendations of a national capacity assessment facilitated through the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) with the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC). The recommendations of the assessment were endorsed by the National DRM Committee in February 2017.

The CADRI-supported recommendations have informed the development of the new UN Partnership Assistance Framework (2018-2023) and of a Joint Programme focusing on preparedness and response capacity development, risk information for early warning, financing, and strengthening safety nets.

"The CADRI Partnership adds value by connecting international policy and knowledge with in-country action and implementation by building capacity." - Coco Warner, UN Climate Secretariat



SERBIA & GEORGIA

The CADRI Partnership has been called upon to support national capacity assessment and planning processes for DRM in Georgia (2015) and Serbia (2015-2016).

In March 2017, the Government of the Republic of Serbia validated the Action Plan of the National Disaster Risk Management Program, the main national instrument that supports the country in attaining the Sendai Framework targets at national level. The Implementation Plan has been developed with technical assistance from the CADRI Partnership throughout 2016.

In December 2016, the Government of Georgia approved its National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy, which was informed by the CADRI Partnership-supported capacity assessment and prioritization processes. These examples showcase the importance of sustained engagement of the UN System and the Red Cross/ Red Crescent movement in pushing forward policy and institutional reform that CADRI engagement typically catalyzes.

"Influencing institutional and policy reform takes time and sustained engagement."

The CaDRi Partnership

Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



United Nations
Office for the Coordination
of Humanitarian Affairs



United Nations
Development Programme
Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



World Food
Programme
wfp.org



World Health
Organization



Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery



International Federation of
Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Organisation internationale pour les migrations (OIM)
Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM)



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



United Nations Institute
for Training and Research



United Nations Office for
Partnerships



WORLD
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ORGANIZATION